Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A method of determining effectiveness of an anti-inflammatory compound in reducing incidence of myocardial infarction comprising:

administering the compound to a subject group ~~comprising at least one patient~~ undergoing a procedure involving cardiopulmonary bypass comprising at least one patient;

measuring the peak level of CK-MB in the blood by analyzing intra- and post-operative blood draws; and

comparing incidence of infarctions in the subject group to incidence of infarctions in a control sample of patients when the peak level of CK-MB in the blood measured during and/or after the procedure involving cardiopulmonary bypass is greater than 50 nanograms/ml in both groups;

wherein a significant decrease in the incidence of infarctions in the subject group indicates effectiveness of the compound.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the procedure is CABG surgery.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the CK-MB level is greater than about 60 nanograms/ml.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the CK-MB level is greater than about 70 nanograms/ml.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the CK-MB level is greater than about 80 nanograms/ml.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the CK-MB level is greater than about 90 nanograms/ml.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the CK-MB level is greater than about 100 nanograms/ml.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the CK-MB level is greater than about 120 nanograms/ml.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-inflammatory compound is a complement inhibitor.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the complement inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of a) antibodies directed against complement components C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, Factor D, Factor B, Factor P, MBL, MASP-1, or MASP-2; and b) naturally occurring or soluble forms of CR1, LEX-CR1, MCP, DAF, CD59, Factor H, cobra venom factor, FUT-175, y bind protein, complestatin and K76 COOH.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein the complement inhibitor is an antibody that directly or indirectly reduces the conversion of complement component C5 into complement components C5a and C5b.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising at least one antibody-antigen binding site, said antibody exhibiting specific binding to human complement component C5, said specific binding being targeted to the alpha chain of human complement component C5, wherein the antibody 1) inhibits complement activation in a human body fluid; 2) inhibits the binding of purified human complement component C5 to either human complement component C3 or human complement component C4; and 3) does not specifically bind to the human complement activation product for C5a.

13. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the complement inhibitor specifically binds to a component forming the C5b-9 complex.